

Rank	Name	PM/Command	Organization
LTC	Nassar, Michelle	Command Ground Station and Datalinks	PEO IEW&S
LTC	Noe, Steven M.	Unmanned Ground Vehicle	PM UA
LTC	Oregan, John M.	Electromagnetic Gun Armaments	AMC
LTC	Rasch, Robert A. Jr.	One-Semi-Automated Force	PEO STRI
LTC	Receniello, Michael	Petroleum and Water Systems	PEO CS&CSS RC (USAR)
LTC	Richards, Clyde E.	Defense Wide Transmission System	PEO EIS
LTC	Riordan, Matthew	Acquisition Logistics and Technology	PEO EIS
		Enterprise System and Services	
LTC	Sanders, William A.	St. Petersburg	DCMA
LTC	Spear, Ronald L.	Defense Message System	PEO EIS
LTC	Statham, Alan T.	Ground-based Midcourse Defense Booster	MDA
LTC	Stawowczyk, Edward J.	Forward Looking Infrared	PEO IEW&S
LTC	Strange, Timothy J.	Lockheed Martin	DCMA
LTC	Swanson, Edward J.	DCS-Pacific	PEO EIS
LTC	Theodoss, Michael D.	Multi-Role Airborne Protection System	AMC
LTC	Todd, Thomas H. III	Improved Cargo Helicopter	PEO Aviation
LTC	Tolson, Todd F.	Boeing Philadelphia	DCMA
LTC	Tuftie, Bruce J.	MH-47G SLE	USASOC
LTC	Utroska, William T.	Battle Command/C3 Advanced	AMC
		Technology Demonstration	
LTC	Vogelhut, Jonas	Joint Standoff Detection	JPEO CBD
		and Reconnaissance	
LTC	Voigt, Jeffrey R.	Light Tactical Vehicle	PEO CS&CSS
LTC	Washington, Gail L.	Yuma Proving Ground Test Center	U.S. Army Test and
			Evaluation Command
LTC	Wilson, Veronica A.	Syracuse	DCMA
LTC	Womack, John S.	Air Warrior	PEO Soldier
No Name		Apache Block III	PEO Aviation
No Name		Special Operations Mission Planning	USASOC
		Environment	
No Name		Contracting-Fort Bragg (XVIII AB Corps)	U.S. Army Contracting Agency

News Briefs

Partnering to Train the National Guard Acquisition Workforce

MAJ Lee C. Whalen

Soldiers' success often results from training received prior to mission assignment. Contracting successes are no exception. In July 2005, the 167th Theater Support Command (TSC), Alabama Army National Guard's (NG's) contracting team

collaborated with the Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) Directorate of Contracting (DOC) to provide a unique training program to eight Alabama National Guardsmen of various ranks and acquisition certification levels.

ANAD DOC contract specialists provided one-on-one training for the Guardsmen. They used a well-developed training plan for each trainee and covered as many areas of contracting for supplies and services under \$100,000 as possible. The 4-day training program discussed simplified acquisition procedures, contingency contracting and procurement ethics and integrity.

The program addressed the 167th TSC's specialized contracting mission of operating in either a homeland security situation or overseas in an area of operation supporting



Procurement training programs like the partnership between ANAD DOC and the 167th TSC help NG acquisition personnel ensure mission success. Here, U.S. Air Force CPT Kimberly Cardona-Smith, commander of the 105th Communications Flight, loads medical supplies onto a KC-135 at Stewart Air NG Base, Newburgh, NY. (U.S. Air Force photo.)

theaterwide logistics requirements by using the real-world exercise of purchasing supplies and services for ANAD, which has similar customer requirements as TSC. The Guardsmen

worked directly with acquisition Soldiers, encountering and resolving typical systematic and developmental challenges.

"This experience provided us with real-world training in the contracting area that is not available in any military schooling," said LTC Tim Edgil, Deputy Director of the Contracting Office at the 167th TSC.

The program concluded with an after action review, during which lessons learned were shared. ANAD DOC and the 167th TSC both felt the training was beneficial and rewarding. The 167th TSC Commanding General, MG Abner C. Blalock Jr., viewed this training as critical to mission success. Both organizations expect to see many similar initiatives between ANAD DOC and the 167th TSC in the future. By partnering with an eye to the future, ANAD DOC and the 167th TSC Contracting Directorate can and will meet future contracting missions at home and abroad.

MAJ Lee C. Whalen is a procurement officer with the 167th TSC, Alabama Army NG. He is Level III certified in contracting.

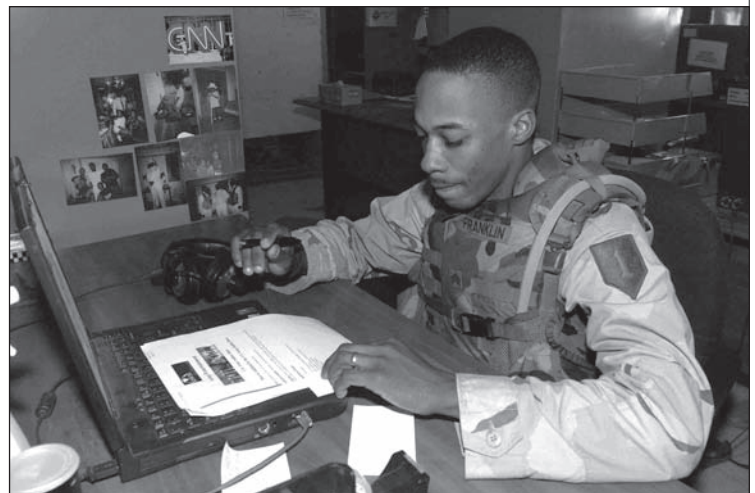
Innovative Web-Based System Preserves Official Records

Karen Hampton

The Army recently replaced its official recordkeeping system, the Modern Army Recordkeeping System, with the state-of-the-art Web-based Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS). ARIMS' innovative recordkeeping approach

supports Secretary of the Army Dr. Francis J. Harvey's direction given in a Feb. 22, 2005, memorandum: "The preservation of record information ... protects the legal and financial rights of the government and persons directly affected by the government's activities." He added that he expects "leaders to make the preservation of official records a matter of personal interest." Showing his support and confidence in ARIMS to meet the formidable challenge of recordkeeping in our current electronic environment, Harvey further directed the Army to transfer all electronic and e-mail documents that qualify as official records to ARIMS for long-term or permanent preservation.

ARIMS provides enhanced capabilities for authorized users to create, maintain, transfer, locate and retrieve official Army records, including tracking documents stored in Army Records Holding Areas and in the Army Electronic Archive (AEA). Its Web-based tool set helps ensure that the Army's long-term and permanent records are kept in compliance with the law and that they are securely stored and retrievable only by authorized personnel. System functionality focuses on minimizing user workloads at all recordkeeping levels.



The Web-based ARIMS will make it easier for deployed Soldiers such as SGT Levon Franklin of the 1st Infantry Division, shown here in Iraq, to create, track and maintain official records. (U.S. Army photo by SPC Sherree Casper.)

A key ARIMS component is the downloadable User's Guide, which defines ARIMS features and teaches users how to navigate and operate the system. The guide is divided into sections that deal with specific ARIMS modules so it is easier to understand. Each section contains sample screenshots to demonstrate a capability or functionality.

ARIMS registration uses Army Knowledge Online (AKO) account information, which provides ARIMS with much of a user's profile information, including user category and to which unit/organization they are officially assigned. AKO also notifies ARIMS when a user transfers to another unit or

Force Sensing Treadmill Advances Gait Studies

Curt Biberdorf

Each foot gets individual attention on the force sensing treadmill, a newly patented design invented by U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine (USARIEM) research physiologists.

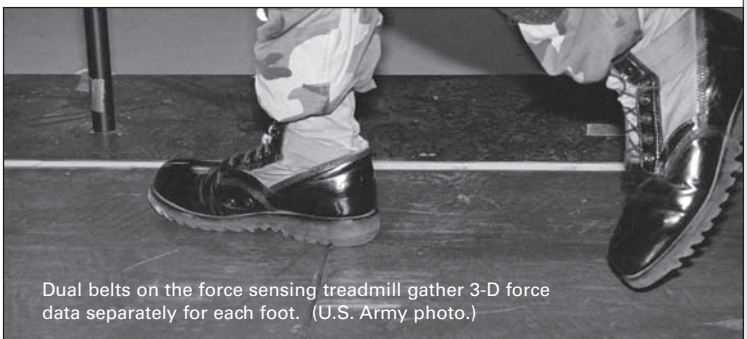
Built by Advanced Mechanical Technology Inc., Watertown, MA, the treadmill features one rolling belt in front of another, each with an independent force platform attached to a common chassis.

"The treadmill gathers more and higher quality data during gait studies in much shorter time than traditional methods," said Peter Frykman, who along with Everett Harman and Michael LaFiandra invented the treadmill as an upgrade to the existing force platform used in the Center for Military Biomechanics Research, a facility shared by USARIEM and the Natick Soldier Center at the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center, Natick, MA.

"The new force-platform treadmill is a unique tool that addresses the gait biomechanics of marching Soldiers. During previous gait studies, the test subjects had to step on the force plate just right. That made it very hard to walk naturally. In addition, we had to assume that what was happening on the right foot was happening to the left foot as well," Frykman remarked.

"The idea of joining two separate rolling belts on a treadmill has been attempted, but they were positioned laterally to each other rather than fore-aft," said Harman.

Because each foot tends to cross over or overlap the body's midline as it lands, the lateral design made it impossible to walk naturally while keeping each foot on a separate belt.



Dual belts on the force sensing treadmill gather 3-D force data separately for each foot. (U.S. Army photo.)



ARIMS securely stores personnel records but makes them accessible to authorized users around the world, facilitating recordkeeping for forces everywhere. Here, SPC Tanya Gilstrap and CWO Claude Garner from the 45th Infantry Brigade, Oklahoma Army National Guard, review records of newly arrived Soldiers at Camp Phoenix in Afghanistan. (U.S. Army photo by SSG Robert R. Ramon.)

separates from the Army, which helps ensure that records submitted to the ARIMS AEA are associated with the correct unit and are only accessible to those who are authorized.

ARIMS' Electronic Capture and Store (ECS) module makes it easier for a user to identify and send e-mail and other types of e-records to the multi-terabyte AEA where they are centrally managed and stored. An enhanced ECS version fully supports the vision and direction given to the Army's Records Management and Declassification Agency (RMDA) by Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army Sandra Riley and Army Chief Information Officer/G-6 LTG Steven W. Boutelle to further simplify the process for preserving electronic records. The ARIMS application is compliant with the revision to *Army Regulation (AR) 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)*, which redesigned the Army's recordkeeping program.

Because this is the first system of its kind in the federal government, the National Archives and Records Administration presented RMDA the 2004 Archivist Achievement Award for their "innovative use of information technology to enhance the business process" when designing and fielding the ARIMS.

The ARIMS home page is located at <https://www.arims.army.mil/>. The latest *AR 25-400-2* can be downloaded from http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r25_400_2.pdf.

Karen Hampton is a Management/Program Analyst at RMDA, Alexandria, VA.



SPC Hipolito Ramos walks on the force sensing treadmill in the biomechanics lab. Hydraulic lifts adjust the platform up to a 25 percent uphill or downhill grade without stopping the belt or test subject. (U.S. Army photo.)

By positioning the two rolling belts front and back moving at the same speed, separate information on the 3-D forces and torques on each foot can be collected during walking or running the entire time either foot is in contact with the belt.

"If you stand on a scale to measure your weight, you can't determine what pressure each foot is exerting," Frykman commented, illustrating how a single-belt force-platform treadmill can't do the job. "With this treadmill, both feet are never on the same belt at the same time. To get a good analysis, you need to know the force on each foot separately."

Collecting data from each foot is especially important while walking because for part of the stride, both feet are touching the ground at the same time. That is when a single force platform under a treadmill belt can't tell how much of the total force is on each foot.

Computer post-processing produces independent time records of the forces on each foot with the new treadmill. The computerized system records thousands of data points per second captured by the force-platform treadmill and video cameras for later analysis, assisted by reflective markers worn by test subjects.

In 5 minutes of testing, researchers can now collect more information than when conducting many trials over several hours using a conventional force platform.

"Knowing the magnitude and direction of forces on the feet as well as body motion information recorded with high-speed video cameras allows researchers to use computerized mathematical models to calculate the forces and torques at the ankles, knees, hips and the other major body joints," said Harman.

The biomechanics laboratory is studying for the military how rucksacks, boots or clothing affect posture and gait.

"Large universities conducting biomechanics studies and hospitals with gait analysis labs for medical diagnosis and physical rehabilitation are potential customers for the new treadmill, which the Army hopes to license to Advanced Mechanical Technology Inc.," Frykman said.

The treadmill bed looks and feels like a conventional treadmill except for a sliver of space between the front and rear belts, which doesn't disrupt normal walking. Maximum speed is 11 mph, and hydraulic lifts adjust the platform up to a 25 percent uphill or downhill grade without stopping the belt or test subject. Bed capacity is 400 pounds to accommodate larger test subjects and their cargo load, and a removable handrail clears the view of the lab's cameras.

Several heavy cables connect the force-platform treadmill to the control panel, which is necessary to operate its high-precision motors, according to Frykman. The whole gait analysis system can be moved to another location if necessary. "We couldn't get the same data or the tremendous time savings without the new force-platform treadmill. Those are the factors that make it the great scientific tool it is," Harman concluded.

For more information about USARIEM or the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center, go to <http://www.usariem.army.mil> or <http://www.natick.army.mil>.

Curt Biberdorf is an Editor in the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center.

